

SEPTEMBER 1995

IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF KOREA FOR
CATTLE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information shall include:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The United States is free from foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
2. The animals have been treated for hypodermatosis (warble fly) and Tick Control on ____date____ with ____name of product____ during USDA approved export isolation or the animals originated and raised in Tick-Free zones.

OR

The treatment for hypodermatosis and Tick Control was not applied due to unfavorable weather and or danger to animals well-being.

3. The United States is free of pathogenic theileriasis. Theileria parva and Theileria annulata do not exist in the United States.
4. The animals have been in a USDA-approved export isolation facility at ____
____name of the facility____ for at least 30 days from (date):____ to
(date):____. The cattle were inspected during isolation and have been found to be healthy and free from any evidence of communicable disease.
5. The animals have been treated for leptospirosis with dihydrostreptomycin at a rate of 25 mg/kg body weight or with long-acting oxytetracycline at a rate of 20 mg/kg body weight on ____date____ during USDA-approved export isolation. (If this certification cannot be made then the animal must be tested as required under test requirement.)
6. The animals originated from or raised on premises where bovine viral diarrhea (BVD) has not occurred for the last 3 years and the animals have been vaccinated for BVD on ____date____ with ____name of product____ not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days prior to arrival in Korea. (If this certification cannot be made then the animal must be tested as required under test requirements.)
7. The animals have been vaccinated with live virus vaccine for infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) on ____date____ with ____name of product____ not less than 20 and not more than 60 days prior to arrival in Korea.

OR

The animals have been vaccinated twice at 30 day interval with inactivated virus vaccine on ____date____ with ____name of product____. Both these vaccinations were conducted not less than 10 days and not more than 60 days prior to arrival in Korea.

8. The animals were inspected and found free from clinical evidence of vibriosis and Trichomoniasis. (If this certification cannot be made

then the animals must be tested as required under test requirements.)

9. The animals originated and raised on premises where Babesiosis (B Bigemina B bovis) has not occurred for the last 3 years.
10. The animals are free from ectoparasite.

OR

The animals have been treated with _____name of product_____ on _____date_____ during USDA-Approved export isolation.

13. The animals were not vaccinated against Aujeszkey's disease or vaccinated for brucellosis as adult animals.

TEST REQUIREMENT

Farm Isolation

The animals have been isolated on the farm where they were negative to the following tests conducted not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days prior to arrival in Korea:

1. Tuberculosis - intradermal caudal fold test using bovine PPD tuberculin (test not required for calves under 90 days of age if provided on the health certificate that the calves originated from and were raised on premises where no tuberculosis has occurred for the last 12 months).
2. Johne's disease - intradermal caudal fold test using johnin or complement-fixation (CF) test at 1.8 dilution (not required for calves under 90 days of age if provided on the health certificate that calves originated from and raised on the premises where no Johne's disease has occurred for the last 12 months).

USDA-Approved Export Isolation

The cattle were negative to the following tests during USDA-approved export isolation:

1. Bluetongue - CF test at 1:5 dilution or Agar-gel immunodiffusion test or cELISA test.
2. Brucellosis - (a) Unvaccinated cattle: Standard tube test (STT) or Standard plate test (SPT) at 1:50 dilution.

 (b) Official calfhood vaccinated cattle: STT or SPT at the 1:100 dilution.
3. Anaplasmosis - CF test at 1:5 or fluorescent antibody test.
4. Leptospirosis - microtiter agglutination test at 1:100 dilution for leptospira pomona. (Test not required if the certification statement No. 5 can be made on the health certificate.)
5. Vesicular Stomatitis - CF test at 1:5 dilution.
6. Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD) - SN test at 1:8 dilution. (Test not required if the certification statement No. 6 can be made on the health certificate.)
7. Vibriosis and Trichomoniasis - Direct microscopic examination of genital swabs which may be done at a local laboratory. (Test not required if the certification statement No. 8 can be made on the health certificate.)
8. Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (EBL) - AGID test.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. Farm isolation means that cattle for Korea are physically separated from all other cattle on a premises. Only TB and Johne's tests plus BVD and IBR (live) vaccinations may be done in this type of facility.

2. USDA-approved export isolation means that cattle for Korea are confined on a premises that has been inspected by a VS inspector and meets all of the requirements as outlined in VS Memo 592.105, before any animals are placed in isolation. All testing procedures required for export can be done if cattle are in an approved isolation facility for a minimum of 30 days. Cattle are to remain in this type of isolation until moved to the port of embarkation.
3. If cattle for export to Korea are placed in a USDA-approved export isolation facility before the start of any testing, all test procedures may be carried out while the animals are in this type of facility.
4. Tuberculosis tests and Johne's tests - cattle for Korea must be negative to TB and Johne's tests conducted not less than 30 days before arrival in Korea. Tests may not be more than 60 days old. TB tests are complete when the observation of the injection site is made. The day the TB tests are observed is the first day of the waiting period.
5. Valid period for tests - the maximum period for any test to be valid is 60 days prior to arrival in Korea; in other words, cattle arriving in Korea with tests that are 61 or more days old are ineligible for entry into that country. Blood test dates are counted from the day the blood was drawn, not laboratory test dates.
6. Transporting vehicles must be disinfected with a USDA-approved disinfectant.
7. All hay, straw, feed, and bedding used in isolation facilities and aboard the carrier must be clean and free of an infectious agent.

EMBARKATION STATEMENT

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate the "Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals" (VS Form 17-37) showing:

1. The name and address of the consignor.
2. The name and address of the consignee.
3. The number and species of animals to be shipped.
4. A statement that the animals "have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto" (within 24 hours of exportation).